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SJS 44 (Rev. 11/04)

#### **CIVIL COVER SHEET**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

the civil docker sheet. (SEE II	ASTROCTIONS ON THE REVE	ical of file folder.								
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS 3685 San Fe	rnando Lenders,	LLC, et al.		DEFENDANT Cor		ss USA	SPE, LI	C, et al	-•	
(b) County of Residence		Washoe		County of Resider		(IN U.S. PI	d Defendant LAINTIFF CASES IATION CASES, I			———· НЕ
(c) Attorney's (Firm Name	, Address, and Telephone Numbe	r)			AND IN	ivolved. <b>Peter</b> Bulliv	Bernard, vant Hous loward Hu	Esq. ser Baile	y PC	
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IV. NATURE OF SUI										270
CONTRACT  110 Insurance 120 Marine 130 Miller Act 140 Negotiable Instrument 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment 151 Medicare Act 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veteran's) 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits 160 Stockholders' Suits 195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise REAL PROPERTY 1210 Land Condemnation 1220 Foreclosure 1230 Rent Lease & Ejectment 1240 Torts to Land 1245 Tort Product Liability 1290 All Other Real Property	PERSONAL INJURY  310 Airplane  1315 Airplane Product Liability  320 Assault, Libel &	PERSONAL INJUR 362 Personal Injury Med. Malpractice 365 Personal Injury Product Liability 368 Asbestos Persona Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPER 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending 380 Other Personal Property Damage Product Liability PRISONER PETITIO 510 Motions to Vacat Sentence Habeas Corpus: 530 General 535 Death Penalty 540 Mandamus & Otl 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Condition	AY	FEITURE/PENALTY  10 Agriculture 20 Other Food & Drug 25 Drug Related Seizurr of Property 21 USC 8 30 Liquor Laws 40 R.R. & Truck 50 Airline Regs. 60 Occupational Safety/Health 90 Other  LABOR  10 Fair Labor Standards Act 20 Labor/Mgmt. Relatio 30 Labor/Mgmt. Reporti & Disclosure Act 40 Railway Labor Act 90 Other Labor Litigatio 91 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	re 8881	22 Appc 2423 With 28 US 28 US 29 PROPEE 320 Copy 3830 Paten 3840 Trade 3861 HIA 3862 Black 3863 DIW 3865 RSI (FEDERA 371 DRS—	C 157  RTY RIGHTS rights transk  SECURITY (1395ff) t Lung (923) C/DIWW (405(g)) Title XVI 405(g)) L TAX SUITS (U.S. Plaintiff Fendant)	400 State F   410 Antitro   430 Banks   450 Comm   460 Depor   470 Racke   490 Cable   530 Securi   520 Sec	ust and Bankin eerce tation teer Influent t Organizat mer Credit (Sat TV ive Service tics/Commige mer Challer 2 3410 Statutory A altural Acts mic Stabili: onmental M y Allocation om of Inforn of Fee Det Equal Acce ce tutionality	nment ng nced and ions odities/ nge action Act fatters n Act mation termination sss
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# Exhibit "A"

	DIVISION OF MORTGAGE LENDING					
3	3 In Re:					
	4 USA COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE ) COMPANY, ) 6 d/b/a USA CAPITAL, )	FINAL ORDER CONDITIONING MORTGAGE BROKER'S LICENSE				
7	7 Respondent.					
8	8					
9	The STATE OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT	OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, DIVISION				
10	O OF MORTGAGE LENDING ("Division"), having se	rved USA Commercial Mortgage Company,				
11	d/b/a USA Capital ("Respondent"), on May 1, 200	06, with an Order Conditioning Mortgage				
12	Broker's License, attached hereto as Exhibit 1,	and incorporated herein by this reference,				
13	notifying Respondent that a final order would be	entered unless, within 20 days after entry				
14	and receipt of the order, Respondent requested i	n writing a hearing to contest the charges,				
15	and the Respondent having failed to request a hearing in this matter, and good cause					
16	appearing;					
17	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Respon	ndent's license is conditioned upon the				
18	Respondent not making any loans secured by lier	s on real property funded by private, non-				
19	institutional investors; Respondent may only make	e loans secured by liens on real property				
20	funded by institutional investors.					
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22		<b>N</b>				
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The Division is currently conducting an investigation into USA's past activities and does - 1 not represent that the Factual Allegations in the attached Exhibit 1 are complete, or that the entry of the Final Order conditioning of Respondent's license will be the only action that the Division intends to take against Respondent. DATED this 9th day of June 39 2006. **DIVISION OF MORTGAGE LENDING** 

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	1	
	2	AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE
	3	STATE OF NEVADA )
	4	COUNTY OF CLARK
	5	I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 12 <sup>th</sup> day of June 2006, I served the foregoing <u>Final</u>
	6	Order Conditioning Mortgage Broker's License upon USA Commercial Mortgage Company
	7	dba USA Capital at 4484 S. Pecos Road, Las Vegas, State of Nevada, by:
	8 9 10 11 12 13	Personally delivering a copy to the following person at: 4484 S. Pecos Road,  Las Vegas, State of Nevada  Person Receiving Service  Delta Lamaran  Person Making Service
100	14	SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to me
, (n. O	15 16 17 18 19	This 17 day of June 2006.  By:  NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said  County and State
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## STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF MORTGAGE LENDING

In re:

USA COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE COMPANY, d/b/a USA CAPITAL,

Respondent.

## ORDER CONDITIONING MORTGAGE BROKER'S LICENSE NOTICE OF RIGHT TO REQUEST HEARING

The licensing and regulation of mortgage brokers in the State of Nevada is governed by chapter 645B of the Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") and chapter 645B of the Nevada Administrative Code ("NAC"). The State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry. Mortgage Lending Division ("Division") has the general duty to exercise supervision and control over mortgage brokers and mortgage brokering activity. NRS 645B.060(1), NRS 645B.690 (1)(a) and NRS 645B.670. Pursuant to that authority, the Division makes the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order as follows:

#### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

- USA Commercial Mortgage Company, dba USA Capital ("USA") is a licensed mortgage broker operating within the State of Nevada. USA Capital was issued a mortgage broker's license pursuant to NRS 645B on January 11, 1990.
- 2. On Thursday, April 13, 2006, USA filed a voluntary petition for reorganization under Chapter 11 in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court of the Southern District of Nevada.
- 3. On or after April 13, 2006, USA stated to the Division that a significant number of borrowers were currently, and should have previously been considered delinquent on the payment of loans secured by liens on real property. USA also indicated that it continued to pay investors the stated amount of interest on loans which should have been considered delinquent.

- 4. Thomas Allison retained by USA as Chief Restructuring Officer, stated to the Division that USA had continued to pay investors on loans which had defaulted from other loans which had partial or complete payments of principal.
- 5. USA controlled and directed the activity of the individual trust accounts to which monies were collected from borrowers for complete or partial repayment of principal and interest payments on loans secured by liens on real property.
- 6. USA failed to reveal on its required monthly activity reports to the Commissioner that it had borrowers/ debtors with loans secured by liens on real property who had failed to make two or more consecutive payments in accordance with the terms of their loans. USA also failed to notify investors/lenders that borrowers had failed to make two or more consecutive payments in accordance with the terms of their loans secured by liens on real property.

#### ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF LAW

The licensing and regulation of mortgage brokers and mortgage agents in the State of Nevada is governed by NRS chapter 645B and NAC chapter 645B. The Division has the duty to exercise supervision and control over mortgage brokers. NRS 645B.060(1). In addition, the Division has the responsibility to take disciplinary action for certain violations of NRS chapter 645B or NAC chapter 645B.

NRS 645B.670 provides in relevant part:

- 2. For each violation committed by a mortgage broker, the Commissioner may impose upon the mortgage broker an administrative fine of not more than \$10,000, may suspend, revoke or place conditions upon his license, or may do both, if the mortgage broker, whether or not acting as such:
- (c) Does not conduct his business in accordance with law or has violated any provision of this chapter, a regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter or an order of the Commissioner;
- 1. USA controlled and directed the activity of individual trust accounts where money paid by borrowers for complete or partial repayment of principal and interest on theil loans secured by liens on real property was to be kept. NRS 645B.175(4) requirements of

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mortgage brokers when mortgage brokers maintain/service accounts where money paid by borrowers for complete or partial repayment on loans secured by liens on real property is kept. In relevant part, NRS 645B.175 states:

- 4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, all money paid to a mortgage broker and his mortgage agents by a person in full or in partial payment of a loan secured by a lien on real property, must:
  - (a) Be deposited in:
- (1) An insured depository financial institution; or
- (2) An escrow account which is controlled by a person who is subject to instructions regarding the account which are approved by the parties.
- (b) Be kept separate from money:
- (1) Belonging to the mortgage broker in an account appropriately named to indicate that it does not belong to the mortgage broker.
- (2) Received pursuant to subsection 1.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the amount held in trust pursuant to subsection 4:
- (a) Must be released, upon the deduction and payment of any fee or service charge due the mortgage broker, to each investor who owns a beneficial interest in the loan in exact proportion to the beneficial interest that he owns in the loan; and
- (b) Must not be released, in any proportion, to an investor who owns a beneficial interest in the loan, unless the amount described in paragraph (a) is also released to every other investor who owns a beneficial interest in the loan.
- 6. An investor may waive, in writing, the right to receive one or more payments, or portions thereof, that are released to other investors in the manner set forth in subsection 5. A mortgage broker or mortgage agent shall not act as the attorney-in-fact or the agent of an investor with respect to the giving of a written waiver pursuant to this subsection. Any such written waiver applies only to the payment or payments, or portions thereof, that are included in the written waiver and does not affect the right of the investor to:
- (a) Receive the waived payment or payments, or portions thereof, at a later date; or
- (b) Receive all other payments in full and in accordance with the provisions of subsection 5.
- 9. If a mortgage broker or a mortgage agent receives any money pursuant to this section, the mortgage broker or mortgage agent, after the deduction and payment of any fee or service charge due the mortgage broker, shall not release the money to:
- (a) Any person who does not have a contractual or legal right to

(b) Any person who has a contractual right to receive the money if the mortgage broker or mortgage agent knows or, in light of all the surrounding facts and circumstances, reasonably should know that the person's contractual right to receive the money violates any provision of this chapter or a regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter.

- (a) USA violated NRS 645B.175 (4)(a) because it did not deposit money received from borrowers for complete or partial repayment of principal and interest payments on loans secured by liens on real property in an insured depository financial institution or in an escrow account controlled by a person subject to instructions regarding the account that were approved by the parties. Rather, USA took borrower money it received in full or partial repayment of borrower loans secured by liens on real property and used this money to pay investors of loans that were in default.
- (b) USA violated NRS 645B.175(5)(a) because it did not release, after payment of any fee or service charge due to the mortgage broker, money received for complete or partial repayment of principal and interest on loans secured by liens on real property to each investor who owned a beneficial interest in the exact proportion to the interest that the investor owned in the loan; rather, USA took the money it received in complete or partial repayment of principal and interest on loans secured by liens on real property and used this money to pay investors of loans that were in default.
- (c) USA violated NRS 645B.175(9)(a) because it released money to investors of loans secured by liens on real property that were in default who did not have a contractual or legal right to receive the money. Rather USA took the money it received in full or partia repayment of principal and interest on loans secured by liens on real property and used this money to pay the investors of loans that had defaulted.
  - USA violated NRS 645B.250, which states:

Except pursuant to a contract for the collection or servicing of a loan which is governed by the requirements established by the Government National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation or Federal National Mortgage Association, a mortgage broker or mortgage agent shall not advance payments to

terms of the loan, a mortgage broker who is performing loan

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servicing and maintains any accounts described in subsection 4 of NRS 645B.175 shall: (a) Include in his report to the Commissioner: 2 (1) The name, address and telephone number of the debtor; (2) The total number and amount of any payments made on 3 the current delinquency; (3) The outstanding balance of the loan and any accrued interest on the last day of the month for which the report is 5 submitted: (4) A statement of whether the loan has been declared to be in default and, if so, the nature of any actions that have been taken 6 because of the default; and 7 (5) The date on which the mortgage broker sent the notice to investors required pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection 8 and paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 645B.260. (b) Mail a notice containing the following information to the last 9 known address of each investor who owns a beneficial interest in the loan not later than 15 days after the last day of each such 10 month: 11 The name, address and telephone number of the debtor; (2) The total number of months and days that the debtor has 12 failed to make a payment; (3) The outstanding balance of the loan and any accrued 13 interest on the last day of the month for which the notice is 14 submitted; and (4) A statement of whether the loan has been declared to be 15 in default and, if so, the nature of any actions that have been taken because of the default. 16 3. If the mortgage broker is not servicing any loans in which a debtor has failed to make two or more consecutive payments in 17 accordance with the terms of the loan, the monthly report required pursuant to subsection 1 must state that fact. 18 4. The mortgage broker must comply with the provisions of 19 subsection 2 each month until: (a) The debtor or his designee remedies the delinquency in 20 payments and any default; or (b) The lien securing the loan is extinguished. 21 5. The Commissioner may refuse to renew the license of a mortgage broker who has not submitted a monthly report required 22 by subsection 1 for 1 or more of the preceding 12 months. 23

(a) USA violated NRS645B.280(1)(a) because it failed to report the Division on it monthly activity reports that it had any delinquent loans secured by liens on real property, ye after USA filed bankruptcy Allison informed the Division that USA had delinquent loans.

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(b) USA violated NRS645B.280(1)(b) because it did not, no later than 15 days after the last day of the month, when it was aware that debtors had failed to make two or more consecutive payments in accordance with the terms of the loan, mail to investors who owned beneficial interests in the defaulting loans, the debtors name, address and telephone number, nor did USA ever mail to investors and of the information required in NRS 645B.070(5), nor did it indicate in any way to investors that their loans were in default when, in some cases, borrowers had not paid on their loans secured by liens on real property.

#### USA violated NRS 645B.670, NRS 645B.670 states:

Except as otherwise provided in NRS 645B.690:

- 1. For each violation committed by an applicant for a license issued pursuant to this chapter, whether or not he is issued a license, the Commissioner may impose upon the applicant an administrative fine of not more than \$10,000, if the applicant:
- (a) Has knowingly made or caused to be made to the Commissioner any false representation of material fact;
- (b) Has suppressed or withheld from the Commissioner any information which the applicant possesses and which, if submitted by him, would have rendered the applicant ineligible to be licensed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter; or
- (c) Has violated any provision of this chapter, a regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter or an order of the Commissioner in completing and filing his application for a license or during the course of the investigation of his application for a license.
- 2. For each violation committed by a mortgage broker, the Commissioner may impose upon the mortgage broker an administrative fine of not more than \$10,000, may suspend, revoke or place conditions upon his license, or may do both, if the mortgage broker, whether or not acting as such:
  - (a) Is insolvent;
- (b) Is grossly negligent or incompetent in performing any act for which he is required to be licensed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;
- (c) Does not conduct his business in accordance with law or has violated any provision of this chapter, a regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter or an order of the Commissioner;
- (d) Is in such financial condition that he cannot continue in business with safety to his customers;
- (e) Has made a material misrepresentation in connection with any transaction governed by this chapter;

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(f) Has suppressed or withheld from a client any material facts, data or other information relating to any transaction governed by the provisions of this chapter which the mortgage broker knew or, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have known;

(g) Has knowingly made or caused to be made to the Commissioner any false representation of material fact or has suppressed or withheld from the Commissioner any information which the mortgage broker possesses and which, if submitted by him, would have rendered the mortgage broker ineligible to be licensed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;

(h) Has failed to account to persons interested for all money

received for a trust account;

(i) Has refused to permit an examination by the Commissioner of his books and affairs or has refused or failed, within a reasonable time, to furnish any information or make any report that may be required by the Commissioner pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or a regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter;

(j) Has been convicted of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, a felony relating to the practice of mortgage brokers or any

crime involving fraud, misrepresentation or moral turpitude;

(k) Has refused or failed to pay, within a reasonable time, any fees, assessments, costs or expenses that the mortgage broker is required to pay pursuant to this chapter or a regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter;

(I) Has failed to satisfy a claim made by a client which has

been reduced to judgment;

(m) Has failed to account for or to remit any money of a client within a reasonable time after a request for an accounting or remittal;

(n) Has commingled the money or other property of a client with his own or has converted the money or property of others to his own use;

(o) Has engaged in any other conduct constituting a deceitful, fraudulent or dishonest business practice;

(p) Has repeatedly violated the policies and procedures of the mortgage broker;

(q) Has failed to exercise reasonable supervision over the activities of a mortgage agent as required by NRS 645B.460;

(r) Has instructed a mortgage agent to commit an act that would be cause for the revocation of the license of the mortgage broker, whether or not the mortgage agent commits the act;

(s) Has employed a person as a mortgage agent or authorized a person to be associated with the mortgage broker as a mortgage agent at a time when the mortgage broker knew or, in light of all the surrounding facts and circumstances, reasonably should have known that the person:

(1) Had been convicted of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, a felony relating to the practice of mortgage agents or any crime involving fraud, misrepresentation or moral turpitude;

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(2) Had a financial services license or registration suspended or revoked within the immediately preceding 10 years;

(t) Has failed to pay a tax as required pursuant to the provisions of chapter 363A of NRS; or

- (u) Has not conducted verifiable business as a mortgage broker for 12 consecutive months, except in the case of a new applicant. The Commissioner shall determine whether a mortgage broker is conducting business by examining the monthly reports of activity submitted by the mortgage broker or by conducting an examination of the mortgage broker.
- (a) USA violated NRS 645B.670(1)(a) because it knowingly made to the Division a false representation of material fact, To Wit: USA did not indicate on its monthly activity reports to the Division that it had any loans in default, and therefore represented that all of its loans were being paid by borrowers in accordance with terms of the loan.
- (b) USA violated NRS 645B.670(c) because it has violated NRS 645B.175, NRS 645B.280, ad NAC 645B.070, as referenced above.
- (c) USA violated NRS 645B.670(f) because it suppressed or withheld from investors the fact that many of the investors' loans secured by liens on real property were no being paid in accordance with the terms of the loan agreements, but were in fact in default.
- (d) USA violated NRS 645B.670(o) because it engaged in a deceitful, fraudulent o dishonest business practice, To Wit: USA took money from accounts containing money fron borrowers who had paid off their loans and used that money to pay investors whose loans were in default.
- 6. The Division is still conducting an investigation into USA's past activities and does not represent that the findings listed in this Order Conditioning Mortgage Broker's License are complete, or that the action it seeks to take against USA in this Order will be the only action that the Division intends to take against USA.
- 7. NRS 645B.670(2) allows the Commissioner to suspend, revoke or place conditions upon a mortgage broker's license if the broker violates NRS 645B.670. The Division alleges that USA has violated provisions of NRS 645B.670. Therefore, the Commissioner may suspend, revoke or condition USA's mortgage broker license. The Commissioner therefore imposes certain conditions USA's mortgage broker's license. These

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conditions are: USA will not make any loans secured by liens on real property funded by private, non-institutional investors; USA may only make loans secured by liens on real property funded by institutional investors.

#### **ORDER**

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that USA mortgage broker's license is conditioned upon USA not making any loans secured by liens on real property funded by private, non-institutional investors; USA may only make loans secured by liens on real property funded by institutional investors.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to NRS 645B.750, upon written application to the Division, that USA entitled to a hearing with regard to this Order. Should USA no request a hearing within twenty (20) days of the receipt of this Order, the Division will enter a Final Order in this matter as required by NRS 645B.750(2).

By:

DATED this \_\_\_\_st day of May 2006.

STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION of MORTGAGE LENDING

Scott Bice, Commissioner

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# Exhibit "B"

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#### MORTGAGE INVESTMENT DISCLOSURE FORM

**IMPORTANT:** Pursuant to NRS 645B.185, each investor must sign and date a disclosure form before a mortgage broker or mortgage agent accepts money for the investment. This form must be executed for each separate loan in which the investor invests money. A mortgage broker or mortgage agent may not act as the investor's attorney in fact or agent in the signing or dating of this form and may not by agreement alter or waive these disclosure requirements.

5 1 11 01	
Description of loan:	

### BEFORE YOU INVEST IN A PROMISSORY NOTE SECURED BY AN INTEREST IN REAL PROPERTY, YOU SHOULD KNOW...

The funding of a loan or purchase of a promissory note that is secured by a lien on real property (mortgage loan) is an investment that involves some risk.

An investment in a promissory note secured by a lien on real property, usually through a deed of trust (mortgage loan or mortgage loan investment), like most investments involves the risk that the investment will not perform as expected. The mortgage broker with whom you are dealing is not a depository institution, and a deed of trust investment is not secured by any depository insurance or insured or guaranteed by any agency of the State of Nevada or the Federal Government. Nevada law prohibits the mortgage broker with whom you are dealing from representing or even implying to you that he will ensure or guarantee that the investment will perform as expected. The borrower on the loan may default in required payments, and you may lose all or part of the principal amount you invested and/or the interest you expected to earn from the investment.

Some of the most significant factors that affect your risk in a mortgage loan investment include: (1) the knowledge, experience and integrity of the mortgage broker with whom you are dealing; (2) the market value and equity of the property that will secure the promissory note; (3) the borrower's financial standing and creditworthiness; (4) the escrow process involving the funding of the loan or purchase of the note; (5) the documents and instruments describing, evidencing and securing the loan; (6) the provisions regarding the collection and servicing of the loan; and (7) the provisions for enforcement of the deed of trust.

### You are entitled to information about the mortgage broker with whom you are investing.

You are entitled to receive information regarding the mortgage broker with whom you are dealing from the Division of Mortgage Lending, which may be contacted at either one of the following locations:

Division of Mortgage Lending 400 W. King Street, Suite 101 Carson City, Nevada 89703 (775) 684-7060 Division of Mortgage Lending 3075 E. Flamingo, Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89121 (702) 486-0780

You have the right to request the mortgage broker with whom you are dealing to authorize the Division of Mortgage Lending to release to you the most recent financial statement of the mortgage broker on file with the Division.  $\square$  YES, I would like to review a financial statement.  $\square$  NO, I would not like to review a financial statement.

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Disclosures required by subparagraphs (3) and (4) of paragraph (b) of subsection 6 of NRS 645B.185:
Has any disciplinary action been taken by the commissioner against the mortgage broker or any general partner, officer or director of the mortgage broker within the preceding 12 months? TYES NO. If yes, describe below:
Has the mortgage broker or any general partner, officer or director of the mortgage broker been convicted within the preceding 12 months for violating any law, ordinance or regulation that involves fraud, misrepresentation or a deceitful, fraudulent or dishonest business practice? YES NO. If yes, describe below:
<ul> <li>You also have the right, pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 645B.090, to ascertain from the Division of Mortgage Lending:</li> <li>Whether the Division of Mortgage Lending has disciplined the mortgage broker during the immediately preceding 5 years.</li> <li>The findings and results of any investigation against the mortgage broker pursuant to the provisions of chapter 645B of NRS which was completed during the immediately preceding 5 years and which resulted in a finding by the commissioner that the mortgage broker committed a violation of a provision of this chapter or chapter 645B of NRS or an order of the commissioner.</li> </ul>
You are entitled to have a written appraisal of the property that is to
secure your deed of trust investment as well as other information relating to the property.
The law requires the mortgage broker with whom you are dealing to obtain and make available for your inspection a written appraisal of the real property which is to secure the mortgage loan investment unless you specifically waive in writing your right to have the appraisal performed. An appraiser who is licensed or certified to perform real estate appraisals in this state must perform the appraisal if the property is located in this state. The mortgage broker with whom you are dealing is prohibited from performing the appraisal or providing any estimate or opinion of the value of the property that is to secure the mortgage loan investment, unless the mortgage broker is certified or licensed to perform the appraisal pursuant to chapter 645C of NRS. You are entitled to a copy of the appraisal upon request.
☐ I waive my right to an appraisal for this loan. Investor:
☐ I wish to review an appraisal for this loan. Date:
In addition to a written appraisal, you are entitled to know whether the real property that will secure the loan is encumbered by any other liens and, if so, the priority of each such lien, the amount of debt secured by each such lien and the current status of that debt, including, without limitation, whether the debt is being paid or is in default.
The real property that will secure this loan $\square$ is $\square$ is not encumbered by any other liens. If other liens exist, describe, for each lien:

Description:	_
Amount encumbered:	
Priority:	
Current status:	

You are entitled to review information relating to the financial standing and creditworthiness of the borrower and documentation relating to the mortgage loan. Pursuant to NAC 645B.080, you will be asked to complete a form in which you acknowledge that you had the opportunity to receive and review that information and documentation.

You are entitled to review documentation relating to how the mortgage loan is funded and serviced.

Nevada law requires the mortgage broker to fund the entire amount of the loan either out of his trust account directly to the borrower or through a third-party escrow agent. In most cases, the loan will be funded through a third-party escrow agent. An escrow is opened when money, documents, instruments and written instructions regarding the transaction (escrow instructions) are conditionally delivered by the principals to a third party (escrow agent). The escrow instructions set forth the conditions that must be satisfied or waived before the escrow agent may disburse your money to the borrower or the note holder. You have the right to review the escrow instructions. The escrow instructions should be consistent with your understanding of the loan transaction and should identity a specific promissory note and deed of trust (or interest therein). Escrow "closes" when all the conditions of the escrow instructions have been waived or satisfied, the instruments have been recorded and the money was disbursed. You have the right to review a closing statement relating to the escrow describing to whom and how the money was disbursed.

In many cases, including those cases where the investments consist of "fractionalized" interests, i.e., ownership of less than 100% of the mortgage investment, the loan requires servicing by an authorized agent. Loan servicing includes collecting payments from borrowers, disbursing payments to investors or note holders, mailing of appropriate notices, monitoring the status of senior liens and encumbrances, maintaining adequate insurance coverage and coordinating foreclosure proceedings. The mortgage broker with whom you are dealing is authorized by Nevada law to act as the servicing agent for the mortgage loan he originates. It is recommended that all persons investing in a mortgage loan which will be serviced by a servicing agent execute a written servicing agreement that clearly specifies the authority granted to the servicing agent. The servicing agreement should address issues such as: (1) the fees for servicing and how they are to be paid; (2) the person who has the authority to instruct the trustee under the deed of trust to commence foreclosure proceedings in the event of a default; (3) how, in the case of a "fractionalized" note and deed of trust with multiple parties owning beneficial interests, the parties are to determine and direct the actions to be taken in the event of default or with respect to other matters that involve the enforcement of terms of the promissory note and/or deed of trust (Nevada law requires that the documentation pertaining to a note and deed of trust owned initially by more than one natural person include a provision by which record holders of 51% or a greater specified percentage of the beneficial interests in the mortgage loan may direct certain actions that require direction or approval of the holders of beneficial interests); (4) the identity of the person responsible for holding the original promissory note and deed of trust; (5) how the loan servicing agreement may be terminated by the investors in the mortgage loan; (6) the right to obtain the names, addresses and phone numbers of other persons with beneficial interests in the loan; and (7) the monitoring of any senior liens.

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A mortgage broker performing loan servicing has an obligation to account to the borrower and every investor for money collected and disbursed in the exercise of that function.

You have the right to know whether the mortgage broker with whom you are dealing, or any relative of the mortgage broker, is acting in any capacity, or has any other interest, other than as a mortgage broker.

Nevada law requires the mortgage broker with whom you are dealing to disclose to you whether he, or any relative of his, has any personal interest in the mortgage loan other than as a mortgage broker. For example, if the mortgage broker owns a 50% interest in the builder applying for a construction loan, the mortgage broker is required to disclose that interest to you. In addition, if a mortgage broker or a relative of the mortgage broker is licensed as, conducts business as or holds a controlling interest or position in (1) a construction control company, (2) an escrow agency, or (3) a title agent, a title insurer or an escrow officer of a title agent or title insurer, the mortgage broker must fully disclose that relationship to every investor, and may not require, as a condition to the acquisition or purchase of an interest in a mortgage loan, that the investor transact business with or use the services of the other business.

The mortgage broker, or a relative of the mortgage broker, has an interest in this loan in a capacity o					
than as a mortgage broker. YES NO. If yes, explain below:					

Collection of a promissory note and enforcement of a deed of trust involves some risk.

When the borrower on a mortgage loan fails to make required payments, the actions an investor can take, or that a servicing agent can take on behalf of an investor, are determined by provisions of Nevada law and the documents and instruments evidencing the mortgage loan. Frequently, the borrower who is delinquent on your loan is also delinquent on senior liens. Even though your loan may be current, the borrower may fail to maintain the payments on senior liens, such as taxes, insurance premiums or deeds of trust. A breach of or default in connection with a senior lien by the borrower most likely constitutes an event of default under your deed of trust. It is therefore important that the status of all senior liens be monitored. Before investing in a junior deed of trust, you should determine the amount of debt service (payments) required to maintain the senior lien(s). To protect your investment during any senior lien (loan) foreclosure, it may be necessary for you to maintain the payments (with your own money) on all senior liens. You may lose your interest in the property securing the loan if a senior lien forecloses on the property.

There will be other costs associated with enforcing a mortgage loan, such as attorney's fees and processing fees, and there will likely be a delay of some months before the foreclosure process is complete. Issues such as whether to commence a judicial or nonjudicial foreclosure, deficiency judgments, rents and profits if the property is income-producing, and bankruptcy may also need to be addressed.

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If you have any questions regarding any of the issues discussed in this disclosure form, discuss them with your mortgage broker, lawyer or financial advisor or a trusted friend or family member. No one can guarantee that a particular investment will be risk free, but with information about the specific risks involved, you can take steps to minimize your risk.

Loan:	
Investor signature required:	-
Title (if investor is a corporation, partnership or limited-liability company):	
Dated:	